

RED/FI

S E C R E T

Chief, Munich Operations Base
COS, Germany; Chief, Bonn Ops Base;
Chief, Bonn Element, Frankfurt; COS, Vienna

Chief, SB
CHAYON/ [] Operational
Trace Reply - Kristo MALOKU and Majdar KERCICK

ACTION REQUIRED: NONE, FYI

REFERENCE: ROMA-68645, 12 May 1966

1. Attached hereto are Headquarters traces on the above named Subjects as requested in Reference. The information on MALOKU in Attachment 3 was obtained in 1956 from [] former HUMINT contract agent whose information is considered reliable.

2. The Albanian Embassy in Vienna has been attempting to expand its contacts and has been particularly interested in cultivating the Albanian intellectuals residing in Austria. Both MALOKU and KERCICK have been asked to participate in the newly established Austro-Albanian Society in Vienna and have been invited to numerous social functions at the Albanian Embassy.

3. We have been pleased with [] reporting and hope that he can, from time to time, provide information on Albanians with whom he has social contact. We are still interested in any developments regarding [] efforts to renew contacts in Albania by sending books to his friends.

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ROMA-15014

21 June 1966

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ATTACHMENT #1 TO:
EGMW-15914

MALOKU, Kristo (Professor) []
(aka: **MALLOKI, Krist, MALOCU, Krist, MALOKI, Christoph**)
DPOB: Circa 1900, Prizren, Yugoslavia
Occupation: Professor, University of Graz, Austria

Subject received his secondary and university education in Austria and became a citizen of that country after World War II. A 1946 report stated that MALOKU, an Albanian professor of law residing in Graz, Austria, was allegedly the right-wing leader of the Albanian emigres in Austria.

In 1949 Stavro SKEKDI, an Albanian emigre residing in the United States, reported that Subject studied philology in Austria and resided in that country during World War II. According to SKEKDI, MALOKU was a professor at the University of Graz. KUBANE career agent [] advised that in 1950 MALOKU was visited in Graz by Khafer DEVA, a leading exponent of the Prizren League in Italy. The purpose of the visit was not known; however, Subject was writing articles on the current Albanian political situation at that time.

Information received in 1952 noted that Subject, described as an intellectual, was contributing articles to a Balli Kombetar publication in Rome. In 1956 it was reported that [], an acquaintance of MALOKU's might solicit his (MALOKU's) assistance to obtain entry into Austria from Yugoslavia. (Comment: Instead, [] went to Italy in 1956 and subsequently moved to West Germany).

No further information was received concerning Subject's activities until 1964 when it was learned that the Albanian Legation in Austria was in touch with him. In early 1964, the Albanian Legation, in its efforts to win friends among the Albanian emigres in Austria, had proposed MALOKU's name as a prospective recipient of a special award in appreciation for his services to the Albanian regime. MALOKU apparently is well known to the Albanian Ministry of Education and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is also well known among the Albanian emigres in Austria. In April 1964 Aleko SHETI, First Secretary at the Albanian Legation in Vienna, visited Subject in connection with the special award noted above. During his discussion with SHETI it was learned that Subject writes articles for the Albanian

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newspaper "DIEHLI", published in Boston. SMITH asked Subject if he would do some translation work for the Legation. (Comment: It is not known if Subject agreed to do the translation work but he does receive propaganda material, newspapers and books on Albania from the Legation). In a general discussion of the Kosovo question, BALLET remarked to SMITH that he believed the Yugoslav government had done a lot of positive work in the Kosovo area but SMITH did not agree with him. BALLET was subsequently contacted by Third Secretary Jorgaq NISALLI who sent him literature on Albania. In a general discussion of BALLET's among Legation staff personnel, First Secretary Lane DARD commented that Subject was far from the Albanian ideological point of view, but that BALLET had admitted that some progress had been made in Albania. Albanian Minister Enxho HESHO stated that Subject was a good writer, enjoyed a good reputation and was ambitious. HESHO felt that Subject's would be of use to the Embassy. (Comment: Despite Subject's difference of opinion on certain Albanian policies, it is believed that the Embassy will continue to exploit him for information on Albanian intellectuals living in Austria and other countries).

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ATTACHMENT #3 TO:
HQB-15014

Information on Krist MALOKI

1985

Source: []

Name: Krist MALOKI
(aka: Christoph MALOKI)

DOB: circa 1905, Pristina, Yugoslavia

Language: Albanian, German, Serbo-Croatian

Education: Attended elementary school in Pristina. Graduated from secondary school in Salzburg, Austria in 1919. Graduated from the Philosophy Faculty of the University of Graz in 1928 and graduated from the Law Faculty (specializing in criminology) of the same university in 1927.

In 1927, the Albanian Public Instruction Ministry, which was sponsored MALOKI's secondary and university education, requested that he return to Albania. Subject refused to return to Albania, and with the aid of a woman and with a job as a tutor for secondary school pupils, he was able to remain in Austria. In 1935 Bush BISHNATI, the Albanian Minister of Public Instruction, invited Subject to return to Albania where he would be in charge of the Secretariat of the Public Instruction Ministry. MALOKI refused the offer. During the Italian occupation of Albania, Subject visited Italy and offered his services as a minister in one of the ministries in Albania. Again, during the German occupation of Albania, Subject indicated that he would like to be the Press Attache at the Albanian Legation in Berlin; this offer was rejected by the Albanian Legation.

After World War II MALOKI was granted Austrian citizenship. In 1948 the "L'Albania Libre", an organ of the EEL, asked Subject to contribute articles for the newspaper. He published several articles in other publications under the pen name of K. KILIMBA.

In 1952 MALOKI traveled to Paris where he met his cousin, Ruz MALOKI. He was also in contact with Hermann GERSHET who stated that the Tito regime leaned toward mobilization and national liberalism. In 1954 Subject and Bush BISHNATI, who were residing in Graz, Austria, were in contact with Vasil GJERDESHI, editor of the newspaper "Liri e Kombit", conceived a campaign for an approach to Yugoslavia. In August 1955, Subject traveled to Pristina to visit his sister in a Catholic convent and was rather impressed with the richness of the Albanian publications in Yugoslavia.

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Subject corresponds with numerous Albanian newspapers and reviews, particularly those of Kosovo. He has an interest in the Albanologic Institute of Pristina and corresponds with intellectual Kosovars who are working as orientalist and teachers in Yugoslavia. For a number of years Subject has been counseling his fellow citizens to practice a realistic policy towards Yugoslavia (i.e. that the Albanians are a small group in Yugoslavia who receive no effective support from the country and are often exploited for political purposes).

Subject is now a teacher in a secondary school in Graz and resides at Klosterweggasse 8, Graz, Austria. He is considered selfish with no true friends and has the means of greatness of a German teacher. He is a good worker but has no personality or individuality. He is rather ambitious and is capable of doing anything to achieve his goals. He has never participated in Albanian political affairs but has made numerous studies on Albanian political sciences.

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ATTACHMENT #3 TO
MEMO-15614

KEMENY, Major []

DOB: 25 March 1913, Tirana, Albania

Occupation: Architect

Marital Status: Wife - Leopoldine (nee KEMAN) KEMENY, born
13 September 1919, Graz, Austria

Information received from GERALD advised that KEMENY resided in Albania until 1943 at which time he went to Graz, Austria to attend school. During World War II, Subject was forced to work for the German Army in Austria. He returned to Albania in 1945 but could not tolerate the Communist regime, so he returned to Austria in December 1948.

In 1949, KEMAN, former agent [] received information from his friends in Italy and Austria stating that Albanian engineer Jan KEMENY, a resident of Graz, was the resident of a constant flow of Albanian newspapers and propaganda material sent from the Albanian Legation in Hungary. The report indicated that Subject was not known to be a Communist, and it was possible that his name was found on some mailing list.

In 1951, KEMENY and his wife applied for admission to the United States. (Comment: The file contains no further references to their efforts to obtain entry into the United States nor any indication that entry was denied).

In June 1953 Eneas JULLA [], a United States citizen of Albanian ethnic origin, travelled to Vienna to attempt to arrange a meeting with his mother who lives in Albania. Having heard that KEMENY had connections with the Albanian Government, and that his brother was able to travel from Albania to Austria, JULLA contacted KEMENY in Graz in hopes that he could help him get his mother from Albania to Austria.

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Information received in 1964 advised that KEMURU was in contact with Albanian First Secretary Lazo DASH in connection with the proposed establishment of an Austro-Albanian Society in Vienna. In the Fall of 1964, Subject took a two week trip via auto to Albania. Upon his return to Austria he discussed his trip with Austrian Minister Gern KEMM. In April 1965, Subject was in contact with Albanian Commercial Attache Kervit KALIFADA and offered to help him with his business transactions in Graz.

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